

Assessment and Evaluation

November 2004

Tobacco Facts

The Tobacco Program surveyed 137,000 students in 752 Washington schools to ask them about their tobacco use, attitudes, and knowledge.

There are about 53,000 fewer Washington kids smoking than before the launch of the program.

The Tobacco Program surveys callers to the quit line to measure their satisfaction -- 82 percent of quit line callers surveyed say the quit line was helpful to them in their quitting process.

CONTACT:

Mike Boysun
Department of Health
PO Box 47848
Olympia, WA 98504
(360) 236-3671
mike.boysun@doh.wa.gov

The Washington Tobacco Prevention and Control Program uses a comprehensive approach to reducing disease and death caused by tobacco use. The Tobacco Program set a goal to prevent about 84,000 early deaths by 2010, and provide longer, healthier, and more productive lives for Washington residents. To make sure the program is making progress toward that goal, it developed more immediate ways to measure the effectiveness of its efforts.

Surveying tobacco users and kids

The most important early indication of success is the reduction in rates of tobacco use among youth and adults.

Adult tobacco use is measured using a telephone survey of Washington residents that asks a variety of health questions. Washington's program is expected to reduce the proportion of adult cigarette smokers about 3 percent per year, from 22.4 percent just before the program began to 16.5 percent or less in 2010.

Tobacco use among youth is measured with a school-based questionnaire administered to 6th-, 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students every two years. Tobacco Program efforts should reduce the proportion of Washington youth smokers in 10th and 12th grades by 2 percent per year, from 25 percent among 10th graders and 35 percent among 12th graders in 1999 to 16 percent and 22 percent or less, respectively, in 2010.

Improving Tobacco Program performance through evaluation

Changes in attitudes about tobacco use are early indicators that Tobacco Program efforts are working. For example, programs in schools increase student disapproval of tobacco use; stop smoking programs increase the proportion of tobacco users who quit; community programs change community acceptance of tobacco use; and public education campaigns create changes in perceptions about tobacco.

Frequent, ongoing evaluations of each program component monitor performance and allow the Tobacco Program to adjust its activities for maximum effectiveness.

Ongoing validation by outside experts

Researchers from the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, University of Washington, Washington State University, Washington State Department of Health, other state tobacco control programs, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provide consultation and review for evaluation activities.

Tobacco Program Results

A comprehensive approach to fighting tobacco use

Research shows that state anti-tobacco programs must be broad-based and comprehensive to be effective. In addition to conducting ongoing assessment and evaluation, Washington's Tobacco Prevention and Control Program supports programs in communities and schools, conducts public awareness and media campaigns, encourages smoke-free environments, provides services to help people quit, and restricts the ability of kids to get tobacco.

There are about 115,000 fewer adult smokers in Washington – a 12 percent decrease – since the launch of the program.

Find out more about secondhand smoke:
SecondhandSmokesYou.com

Find out more about the Tobacco Quit Line at:
www.quitline.com is it our youth Web site at:
www.UnfilteredTV.com

For more information on tobacco prevention:
www.doh.wa.gov/tobacco